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ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE, BOSTON, MASS., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

# ZION'S HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1882.

The last week went out with unexpected and somewhat ominous telegraphic news from England. The policy of the administration has been abruptly changed in the midst of its uncompleted and somewhat unsuccessful experiment of political coercion. This course is to be given up. Parnell and his parliamentary colleagues are released from imprisonment. All the suspects, not arrested for acts of violence, are to be discharged. Certain changes in the administration of the law of the land are to be introduced into Parliament. Secretary Forster, the late very vigorous governor of Ireland, has resigned his position, as not being in sympathy with this radical change. His successor and secretary seem to have the confidence neither of England nor Ireland. Conservative Britain is appalled and indignant. Intelligent, loyal Irishmen in this country look with anxiety and distrust upon this succumbing of the administration in the face of violent opposition. Mr. Gladstone's announcement of the change was received in Parliament with audible marks of disbelief and ridicule. Already a vote of censure for the course taken has been moved in the Commons. All Ireland is ablaze with enthusiasm and fiery symbols of victory, and the end is not yet. It certainly looks now as if the Gladstone government would go under before the gathering storm.

Since writing the above, a shocking tragedy has still further complicated this difficult Irish question. On Saturday evening last, while Lord Frederick Cavendish, the lately-appointed chief secretary of Ireland, and Mr. Thomas Henry Burke, the under secretary, were walking together in Phoenix Park, Dublin, they were assaulted by four men somewhat disguised, who leaped from a carriage, and stabbed them with daggers. In spite of the open place, the still lingering light of day, the vigorous resistance of their victims, the assassins accomplished their work, and drove away without arrest. The act has filled the whole country with horror. The leaders of the Land League and the Irish members of Parliament denounce, with indignation and grief, the awful act, and call upon their countrymen everywhere for a like expression of their repudiation. The motive of the act seems not yet understood, although it is supposed that Mr. Burke had rendered himself odious by long connection with the government in Ireland, and that Lord Cavendish was struck down as being his companion at the time. What effect this act of frightful violence will have upon the administration of Mr. Gladstone, already in serious peril, remains to be seen.

It is not remarkable that liquor dealers should combine to resist the law, as they have in certain cities of Ohio. Their regular business is the manufacture of law breakers, as well as of poverty. The new State laws of Ohio which tax their trade and restrain their Sabbath trade are too grievous for these men to bear. Little care they for poorhouses and prisons which the State has to sustain on account of their work, or for the physical, mental and moral ruin they are creating; neither care they for the sanctity of the Sabbath. They are ready to sacrifice political alliances, and even create a small rebellion against the State government to keep up their profits in illegal trade. And this is the business for the sustenance of which, on account of the money and influence it controls, we are called upon to sacrifice political principle, honest conviction, and the fear of God. If there be any vitality in truth, and the force of Providence is behind it, this thing will not always be patiently endured upon the earth. "How long, O Lord, how long!"

So Dr. Newman Smyth is appointed lecturer at Andover, performing the same service he would have rendered if he had been elected a member of the Faculty! This privilege the Trustees hold in their hands, we suppose, not subject to the supervision of the Visitors. We imagine there is no swearing to the creed required of the lecturer, under such an appointment. How could the trustees and faculty have done otherwise? They were in the same boat with their candidate. They had endorsed both his orthodoxy and

his adaptability. They were, in an important sense, on trial as well as Dr. Smyth. They only justify themselves by calling him to this—a little anomalous position. We should like to read a good essay from an expert giving the modern exposition of "substance of doctrine!" It seems more elastic than any material that we can think of in nature.

Question a profane man respecting his evil habit, and if he is in a respectful mood of mind, he will most likely say that he does not mean anything by his oath; that it is only his habit, which has no worse root than his thoughtlessness. Alas! that a man should so condemn himself by offering such a defense. For what is that thoughtlessness which bears profanity as its nauseous flower but a crime? Base indeed must be that heart which feels no pang of self-censure when the lips offer insults to the name of Him at the sight of whose majesty even sinless angels tremble. Consider, therefore, O profane man, the message sent thee by the Master: "Swear not at all; neither by heaven for it is God's throne; nor by the earth for it is His footstool. . . . neither shalt thou swear by thy head, for thou canst not make one hair white or black. But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil."

Is there not too much of the spirit of the hireling in many of the Lord's followers? "We are liberal givers; or we are punctual attendants on the services of the Lord's house; or we read the Scriptures daily; or we spend much time in secret prayer; therefore the Master must be greatly pleased with us, and will surely crown our lives with eternal riches." Surely, they whose thoughts often take on such expressions as these, show that they are more in love with the rewards of their Lord's service than with the service itself. This spirit may not be wholly wrong, since respect for "the recompense of reward" is recognized in Scripture as a right motive. Yet it assuredly shows that its subjects have not yet attained to that most elevated state of mind which is the privilege of the "sons of God." For, as a recent writer fitly observes, "The bold, frank spirit of sonship, strong in the confidence of love, never fails for hire. It does not stickle for a bargain—so many kids for so much labor. It never slaves to win a title to the father's gifts, but rejoicing in its title by birth and affection, it serves and toils for love."

Another anti-Chinese act has passed the two Houses of Congress and awaits the signature or veto of the President. It is divested of some of the obnoxious features of the previous bill. It is in force for ten, instead of twenty, years; but its whole spirit is opposed both to the Christian civilization of the hour and the traditional sentiments of the Republic. It still severely discriminates against one class and color of emigrants, infringes, certainly, upon the spirit of our treaty with China, and imperils our commercial, and most serious of all, our missionary, relations with that great empire. Perhaps it is too much to hope, in view of the political aspects of the question, and the threatening attitude of the Pacific States, that the President will interpose. Should he, however, follow his honest convictions as expressed in a previous veto, it will be an additional evidence of his moral courage and signal ability as a Christian statesman.

## THE FRESH DEPARTURE.

About a thousand Methodist ministers in New England have closed up their ecclesiastical year and entered upon a new period of service within the last month. More than a third of them have changed the scene of their labors and entered upon new fields. There has been scarcely any perceptible friction in accomplishing this remarkable work. Not every minister's exact wishes have been met, and every church has not received its first choice. This could not have been attained even if every church had been permitted to select for itself and every minister to look out for his own pulpits. Had this been the case, a full year would not have found the pulpits supplied, or all the ministers in regular work. As it is, there is no complaining throughout the broad field. Each minister had his pulpits ready as soon as he vacated his last; and without the trial of candidates, or the interregnum of a week, every charge had its pastor. Already we hear from every direction reports of grateful satisfaction with the new adjustments, and, what is more to the purpose, intimations of newly-awakened spiritual interest.

This is one of the legitimate results of our itinerant system. The freshness of the pastorate occasions a lively curiosity. The new preacher comes with new modes of thought and expression. His voice has a different melody in it. The familiar truths of the Gospel take on a different robe, and seem almost as fresh as if listened to for the first time. It is the hour of hopeful success, and if the preacher is faithful in improving his opportunities, early results may confidently be looked for. There should nothing be permitted to intervene to disturb this early impression. It is no time now for a vacation, to exchange, to attend to personal and secular matters; it is the one special hour of all others of lively

impression; it is divested of all monotony, and is unaffected by familiarity. It has been often found true indeed that "it is the first blow that tells."

But even when the ministry has not been changed, the opening of a new year of work, the gathering at Conference, the stirring addresses and incidents of such a convocation, the summing up and comparison of the results for the year, the renewal of covenant vows, the often powerful religious influences attending the services—all serve greatly to quicken the hearts of the ministry. One must be particularly torpid in his emotions and unsusceptible to spiritual influence not to find his own spirit greatly stirred within him, and his soul aroused to greater endeavors and sacrifices in the coming year. There might possibly be more direct evangelistic elements introduced into these great annual meetings, but, on the whole, the present order of things is, doubtless, providential, and, if properly managed, will always tend to broaden and strengthen the Christian life and faith of the pastor. No succession of meetings for prayer or preaching could do more to awaken the keenest sense of ministerial responsibility, of dependence upon gracious aid, of the need of faithful, self-denying service, and holy courage to go forth into the wide harvest of the Master to gather the golden sheaves. The entrance of young ministers into the work, the fearful and pathetic sentences which tremble on the lips of the supernumeraries, the reluctance with which they drop the trumpet and the sword from their trembling hands, the inspiring addresses of the representatives of various mission fields, the solemn words spoken to candidates for ordination, the high tide of emotional piety which usually rises in the love-feast, and the strong discourses of Conference Sunday, must powerfully affect the spiritual life, broaden the apprehension of duty, and quicken the zeal of the earnest servant of God.

It is a blessed event to have an era. George Whitfield was constantly "beginning to begin." "Old things have passed away." A good opportunity offers to enter afresh upon the work of God. The omens at the present hour are very favorable. Our New England church is in a good condition. Scores of the churches have been emancipated from crushing debts. But few remain in a condition of peril. There have been evidences of spiritual progress during the past winter. Some marked revivals, as in Worcester, have occurred. The ministers all appeared hopeful of better times, at Conference. There is every promise of a year of special interest. There will be no lack of divine aid. His arm is not shortened that it cannot save. Prayer for the Spirit is always in season, and always grasps a divine promise. There is no reason why this present year among the churches may not become an historical era for the numbers that are added to the membership and for the holy zeal and purity manifested by the disciples of Christ.

## THE RUSSIAN COMPLICATIONS.

Russia is quite as much of an enigma to herself as to other nations, and her wavering policy, within and without, attest the complications that agitate her interior.

The world has been curious to know how much significance to attach to the coarse attack of General Skobelev on Germany and Austria, and would be glad to be convinced that the peace of Europe is not to be threatened. This would now seem to be the case, so far as the court is concerned, by the recent dinner given at the palace of Gatchina to about two hundred Russian officers in commemoration of the eighty-fifth birthday of the venerable Emperor of Germany.

There is evidently a warm sympathy between the royal families of Petersburg and Berlin, and the kind and resolute words of the Russian Emperor have acted as oil on the troubled waters; so that the Pan-slavistic party is far from controlling the universal opinion of the Russians. Indeed, one can scarcely believe that the thoughtful and intelligent circles of Russia can do otherwise than condemn the violent outbreak of Skobelev and his friends and followers.

The change in the Russians has of late also been quite marked. The most dignified and intelligent journal of the realm—the *Golos*—has recently published a series of articles on the situation that are calm and sensible, and calculated to allay the excitement caused by the wild Russian general, who assumed to be spokesman for his entire nation. In addition to these, a very significant pamphlet has just appeared from the pen of an old soldier, entitled "The

True Interests of the Slavonic World, and European Peace."

This interesting monograph opposes, in the most decided manner, the aggressive policy of the Pan-slavists, dividing them into two parties—one that would make trouble within, and the other without. The latter he characterizes as the enemies of the country, while to the former he gives the praise of being intelligent and patriotic, devoted to the peaceful progress of Russian literature and science, and quiet workers for the material and moral welfare of the Russian nation. With the Pan-slavists, who would agitate these internal questions, he is in accord; but he takes no interest in the zeal for external conquest.

Skobelev has made much of his military fame by the conquest of Geok-Tepe, in the far East—a movement which may fire the military spirit of Russia, but which has resulted in a very costly acquisition of an out-of-the-way corner of Central Asia. This conquest can be of little use except as a stadium in the chimerical advance towards India, when it shall be considered necessary to threaten the colonial realm of England. This measure may have increased the reputation of Russia in the distant East, but it is a question whether Russia might not better make the same effort to gain a better status among the nationalities of Western Europe.

It is certainly rather the prerogative of Alexander the Third to speak in the name of Russia than that of any of his generals, and this he has now done; and the author concludes his pamphlet by declaring that it is now an impossibility for Russia to declare war, and that she would do better, in the present crisis with rebellious spirits at home, to attend closely to her own affairs than to worry about Pan-slavism in other empires. The expression of His Majesty was in the same sense: "At present Russia has reached its normal development, and needs to enjoy no one, nor to demand ought of any. She has before her now the simple task of strengthening herself, and of protecting herself from without from all danger while developing within all the moral and material resources, and furthering her own welfare." To this task the Emperor declares that he will devote himself, and is determined to let nothing swerve him from this path.

These are very wise words, and the world may well hope that they are the inmost convictions of the great ruler. It is gratifying to see that the moderate Nationalists and Pan-slavists perceive the danger of this agitation and deprecate it. The leading journals of Russia repeat these positions, and declare that Russia needs peace rather than war, and that she is now in no condition to wage war against Austria and Germany united; even though anything could be gained by such a gigantic conflict.

A certain shade of Russians are pushing the land towards barbarism rather than civilization by antagonizing every movement towards a development in sympathy with European ways and interests. They are the veritable Cossacks, that prefer eastern to western civilization. But they are an abnormal force; they have come too late. They live now in the age of railroads and telegraphs, and manifest destiny has them in its clutches. Instead of permitting raids against the Jews, and thus driving away a portion of their population that might be utilized, they might better retain and educate them in the hope of modernizing them.

Instead of keeping up the bitter antagonism against the Germans, it were a thousand times better to sustain those now in Russia, and encourage more to come, in this age of emigration, to settle in the fertile plains of Southern Russia, and till and utilize them. The great trouble with many of the Russians is a disease that now afflicts a certain stratum of our own community, namely, envy. They see the progress made by thrift and patient, persevering labor, and are more willing to condemn than imitate it. The lower order of Russians do not fancy the influence of German culture, which for centuries has been the leaven that has raised them to a higher efficiency and given them a character that brings them on a level with western Europe. This irrepressible conflict between the races is to be deplored, but intelligence and skill must conquer in the end, and Russian Cossacks can finally never come off the victors over German brains and skill. This Pan-slavistic outcry in Russia is as unwise as it is deceptive.

The Reading *Daily Eagle* of April 17 contains sketches of the sermons preached by Rev. H. A. Cleveland, the new pastor of the Covenant M. E. Church. The reporter says the house was well filled morning and evening to hear these introductory discourses. The sermons were, evidently, both practical and impressive.

## Editorial Items.

The East Maine Conference is held this year with our church in Waldoboro—a thrifty commercial town on the Knox and Lincoln railroad between Damariscotta and Rockland. It rests on the rough, rocky hillsides, rising up from both sides of the Medomok River; the two portions of the village being united by a bridge. With a population of four thousand, it has two banks, a number of large stores, four or five churches, some fine residences, and a general appearance of prosperity. It is one of the old towns in this scene of the earliest settlements in Maine. It was settled by German Lutherans, and their old chapel still remains on the hillside. The small river, which has a very picturesque fall here, when the tide sets back from the sea, is navigable for large vessels. It has been a notable place for ship-building, and many vessels, now upon the high seas and sailing from other ports, are owned here.

The Methodist Church has had a history of nearly a half century. It is not large, but has a neat and convenient edifice. This is one of the easy and pleasant Conferences for the Bishops. There is little discussion in the progress of its business. The reports of the year from the districts have been generally very favorable. Over three thousand dollars have been donated, by dying members, to the charitable funds of the Conference. The supernumerary ministers and the families of deceased pastors are pretty well cared for. Their favorite academy at Bucksport, under Rev. Morris W. Prince, was never in a more hopeful condition than at present. Maine is liable to lose her ministers after she has well trained them. Her sons are to be found in conspicuous places throughout the land, but she still has at home a fine body of young men enjoying the same wholesome tuition in her braided airs and upon her loyal and devoted charges, as well as a strong body of mature and venerable older ministers. Those who have left her rocky hills and mighty rivers for milder latitudes and city charges have not always found the change for their own benefit in any sense.

The anniversary and the public Conference exercises have been attended by full houses. Drs. McCabe, Hartzell and Reid have shown the present moral needs and opportunities of Ireland, especially of the Wesleyan Church in that land, and indirectly have thrown much clear and convincing light upon the so-called Irish Question. An earnest Protestant evangelism alone holds the solution of this perplexing and dangerous problem. These gentlemen from the fatherland have found all over the country scores of personal friends, former members of their societies, now excellent American citizens and communicants in our churches. American Methodism has, from the first, owed much to Ireland. Some of her first ministers and best and most generous members are sons of the Emerald Isle. She may well and wisely now "communicate" with her representatives in the matter of giving. The brethren have gone to Canada, and will soon return to be present at their ensuing Irish Wesleyan Conference.

## BRIEF MENTION.

—All correspondence for Rev. John W. Butler or Rev. C. W. Drees should, by a new post-office regulation, be directed to P. O. box 291, City of Mexico, Mexico.

—The volume by Rev. J. K. Aldrich, commented in the Book Table of our last issue, may be found at the Depository, No. 36 Bromfield Street, or will be sent by the author (Wellfleet, Mass.), postage paid, on receipt of price—\$1.50.

—In following the copy of the appointments of the New England Conference furnished us. Rev. A. Woods was assigned to two places—East Longmeadow and West Springfield. The latter charge is the right appointment.

—We are indebted, we suppose, to the accomplished secretary of the New York East Conference for a copy of the last Minutes—its thirty-fourth session. It is an exceptionally well-prepared document and will be invaluable for reference.

—David C. Cook, of Chicago, issues "A Lawyer's View of Home Protection," by J. C. Wells. This is a vigorous plea for woman suffrage on the temperance question, and answers to the many objections that are urged against it. The pamphlet is neatly published for 10 cents.

—The first issue for 1882 from the Bureau of Education at Washington, is a valuable pamphlet upon "Training Schools for Nurses." It has only been within a few years that public attention in this country has been turned in this direction, and excellent results have already been realized. Full information about all the existing schools, and what is requisite for their establishment and proper administration, are given in this very useful document.

—We are indebted to Mr. George J. Stevenson for a copy of a pamphlet containing the list of the English anniversary May meetings—more than two hundred of them!—with a short description of the multitudinous charities having their central office in London. What could give a more impressive commentary upon the spirit and power of Christianity than these hundreds of organized charities for Christian work and sympathy?

—The Church Extension Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, New York city, issues its report for 1881—a stout document of over sixty pages. This noble Society has accomplished a great and blessed work for the M. E. Church and for Christian morals generally in that city. It expended last year nearly \$20,000. The report is a full record of excellent Christian work, ably written and profusely illustrating reading for those interested in city missions.

—In view of the enormous increase of immigration this year into our eastern ports, the question of its proper supervision and limitation may well be considered. A considerable portion of it passes at once over the country to the unoccupied lands of the West and Southwest, and to the numerous mining regions, but an appalling residuum, forming a large and unwholesome mass, sits into the most miserable portion of New York city, and lingers upon our eastern shores. Congress may well take the whole subject of immigration into consideration and through a judicious committee, sitting between its ses-

sions, gather its statistics of numbers, nationality, pecuniary and moral conditions, and present them for the early discussion of this body.

—*Vick's Illustrated Monthly*, for May, has for its frontispiece a magnificent colored bouquet of Tropolium. This number is filled with its usual excellent literary miscellany, tastefully illustrated. Now is the time to send an order to James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., for seeds, or bulbs, or shrubs. No patron is disappointed who trusts to this veteran florist the selection of his garden fruit or natural ornaments. We speak from personal experience.

—James H. Earle issues two small tracts (three and four cents) upon the "prayer cure." They are entitled "Prayer for Healing," and "The Doctrinal Ground of Prayer for the Sick." Both are by Rev. Geo. H. Beck, M. D. These tracts are reverently and ably written; expounding the Scriptures in defense of these supernatural powers as still the possible endowment of the Christian Church. We read with interest, but cannot thus interpret the sacred oracles ourselves.

—Do not forget to make ample arrangements for the "Children's Day," the second Sunday in June. Let it be the most joyful day of the year—the floral Sunday. Give the children themselves a large share in its services, and do not forget to sanctify the parental relation in its spiritual responsibilities. Let the hearts of the children be turned to the parents and the parents to the children. The collection for the important educational interests of the church on that day should not be overlooked.

—The Cincinnati Commercial of May 7 announces the death of Rev. J. W. Wesley, D. D., at his home in Mt. Washington, Ohio. He was born in 1812, and at an early age entered the Methodist ministry. He has filled many of the chief pulpits in the Cincinnati Conference. He had the honor of leading the first movement for the establishment of an institution for the higher education of women at the West. He founded the seminary for young ladies at Springfield, O., of which he was for years the popular president. He was also a professor in Asbury University. He died in peace, with his affectionate family at his bedside, after a long illness.

—The Indians are once more upon the war path. The President promises immediate and vigorous movements to punish and subdue them. Of course a short period of fighting, the expenditure of a good deal of money, a loss of human lives, a realizing of the Western adage that the only good Indian is the dead Indian, and the pitiful war will be over. It does seem within the limits of human possibilities for a large, rich, Christian Republic of fifty millions to conceive and execute a plan to pacify and civilize a few hundred thousand of such aboriginal tribes as still represent the earlier inhabitants of this land. If this were a prime object of Congress, unembarrassed with speculative plans for the acquisition of Indian lands, it could, doubtless, be readily accomplished.

—There is trouble now in Arizona. In addition to the presence of Indians, made famous by whiskey, there are bodies of marauding white men—"cow-boys"—threatening the peace of the quiet white settlers. The President has issued his proclamation against them, precedent to the use of force. Here is a broad field for Christian endeavor. There are, without doubt, great undeveloped possibilities of mineral and agricultural wealth in that large territory. Our church has the opportunities for missionary service there, but has put forth no very vigorous effort to enter upon the work of evangelization. It profits a good and needy field for the outlay of money and labor.

—We are so accustomed to see the monthly announcement of the decrease of our public debt, that we have become insensible to its significance. During this year, probably, there will be a reduction of about one hundred and fifty millions of it. Since the war nearly one-half of it—over a thousand millions—has been paid. This shows both the extraordinary prosperity of the country, unequalled by any nation on the globe, and also the serious burden which its industrial and mercantile business has borne. The time certainly has come, in a measure at least, to lessen these impositions and to give opportunity for recovery to certain forms of trade which have been thus far taxed to their destruction.

—The immense income of the revenues of the government is a serious temptation to Congress. There is no reasonable limit to the appropriations for the outlay of money in internal improvements and public buildings. The old counselors, whose proverbial conservatism guarded the public treasury, seem to have died off. The hundreds of schemes are now banded together in a kind of syndicate of pool, their friends combining in their votes. It would be far better to lessen taxation, and to foster certain suffering industries of general commerce, to aid in public education and in the relief of the poor, than to expend the surplus income in piling up granite buildings, or dredging out trout brooks for county constitutions.

—The Art Amateur for May (Montague Market, 23 Union Square, N. Y.), has seven supplementary designs for tiles, costumes, decorations and plaques, with a frontispiece adapted to panel or plate. The editor will not yield his criticism upon the Cypriot statues in spite of the report of the trustees of the Museum. There is an editorial upon the American Artists' Exhibition, and an illustrated article upon the National Academy Exhibition. A large variety of interesting papers are given upon various branches of decorative art. This periodical has no peer in the provinces of art which it embraces.

—The special committee of the Young Men's Christian Union and their Eighth Annual Report of the work and services they have rendered in securing country homes for invalids during the heated term of the past year. Tenfold more than ever before, was the large development of this pathetic charity. Over fifteen hundred were thus supplied with pure air and sweet country fare; 155 tons received these invalids, and an aggregate of 18,000 days of gracious life were bestowed upon the happy guests of the association. Subscriptions for this noble work are thankfully received by the president of the Union, 18 Boylston Street.

—The "Jeannette" expedition is opening with deeper horrors than any heretofore revealed. The safety of the brave commander, De Long, and his boat's company, was hoped for by the tidings just received reached us by telegraph. Their dead bodies have been found, and the papers and records of the expedition, and other boat's company will remain to be accounted for, and vigorous search is made for them. They can hardly be expected to be found alive. It is a sad sacrifice of human life for very limited results in science. Heroic characters and brave deeds have been depicted and revealed, but at too great expense. These chilling seas offer small temptations for such enormous sacrifices. The sympathies of the whole community will move warmly towards the deeply-afflicted families of our dead heroes.

—The Methodist Social Union holds its anniversary on Monday, May 15, at the Hotel Vendome, in this city. Ample arrangements

have been made able occasion. of New York Union will be pence, but the their lives and ing tickets for the cordially at the tickets at the the on or before the bers will be pence) tickets from Mr. Mugs before Thursday for how many large company

—Dr. M. B. Banner, in per, to the C. George upon the "saddest of the human life" w summated for He had been movement in many and fra reasons for a union, and col relations being ful watching a commends the There is no a and hearty erable friend

—The work State House the old plans, —the former the family pe the building been satisfact and basement and bring to The upper fl Revolution Co General Con up as a m Bostonian Soc contain a c memorial m illustrating colonial time 1714, and al 1747; some It now take go down to of the days

—The last vivors of th party on the whose death was partici were sent for entirely cov cover some Sunday wh held divines banks of th the two men to push on with his path last words, then go to scribes the vine servie shook hand tears in the simply said York, reme lost hope, we could do them."

—The Cr of the Ohio three lectur cred in the "They have been students" n it was wit rowful res chaplet to East land there is su taining at can glorify was not lo Mr. Wright as dust f learning a men of wh His populat New Biblic evening in dience wh every shal all to th golden op ions com comes We an enthus

EAST (1) The thir Conference May 3, B C. Palmer ar ing Secret after t were app ence Rel candidates The Bi Church Church alive to A. Pri ference, ing elden resolution during church. Dr. J. troduces A dra for \$30 \$121. W. V. and al passed. L. D. strict, an elders J. M. Church

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